

MUS

3. To wonder; to be amazed.
Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
 For what I will, I will. *Shaksp.*
 Do not *mus* at me, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 I have a strange infirmity.
MUSSEFUL. *adj.* [from *mus*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.
 Full of *musseful* moping, which preface
 The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*
MUSSE. *n. f.* [from *mus*.] One who mules; one apt to be absent of mind.
MUSSE. *n. f.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
MUSSEUM. *n. f.* [from *mus*.] A repository of learned curiosities.
MUSSEUM. *n. f.* [from *mus*.] A repository of learned curiosities.
 1. *Musseums* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and feeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champion or *musseum* appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *musseums*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *musseums*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*
 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill; a director of a company.
 Muthrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unfown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *musseums*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Tully, the humble *musseum* scarcely known,
 The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*
MUSSEUMSTONE. *n. f.* [from *musseum* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.
 Fifteen *musseumstones* of the same shape. *Woodward.*
MUSICK. *n. f.* [from *musica*, Fr.]
 1. The science of harmonical sounds.
 The man that hath no *musick* in himself,
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
 Is fit for treasons. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Now look into the *musick*-master's gains,
 Where noble youth at vast expence is taught,
 But eloquence not val'd at a groat. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.
 When the spake,
 Sweet words, like dropping honey, she did shed;
 And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly brake
 A silver sound, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make. *F. Qu.*
 Such *musick*
 Before was never made,
 But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton.*
 By *musick* minds an equal temper know,
 Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
 Warriors the fires with animated sounds,
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*
 We have dancing-masters and *musick*-masters. *Arb. and Pope.*
MUSICAL. *adj.* [from *musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]
 1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding;
 The merry birds
 Chanted above their cheerful harmony,
 And made amongst themselves a sweet consort,
 That quicken'd the dull spirit with *musical* comfort. *F. Qu.*
 Sweet bird that thunn't the noise of folly,
 Most *musical*, most melancholly;
 Thee chauntrests oft the wood among,
 I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*
 Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical
 expressions and in *musical* numbers. *Dryden.*
 2. Belonging to *musick*.
 Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of
 Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute
 between the ancient and modern music. *Addison.*
MUSICALLY. *adv.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet
 sound.
 Valentine, *musically* coy,
 Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*
MUSICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.
MUSICIAN. *n. f.* [from *musicus*, Lat. *musicus*, Fr.] One skilled in
 harmony; one who performs upon instruments of music.
 Though the *musicians* that shall play to you,
 Hand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;
 Yet strait they shall be here. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 The nightingale, if the should sing by day,
 When every goose is cackling, would be thought
 No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shaksp.*
 A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he
 must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an
 excellent air in music, and not by rule. *Bacon's Essays.*

MUS

- The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung;
 Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*
MUSK. *n. f.* [from *muschio*, Italian; *mus*, Fr.]
Musk is a dry, light and friable substance of a dark blackish
 colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it,
 feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous; its smell is highly per-
 fumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity:
 its taste is bitterish; it is brought from the East Indies, mostly
 from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Co-
 chin China: the animal which produces it is of a very sin-
 gular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of
 the size of a common goat but taller; its head resembles that
 of the greyhound, and its ears stand erect like those of the
 rabbit: its tail is also erect and short, its legs moderately
 long, and its hoofs deeply cloven: its hair is a dusky brown,
 variegated with a faint cast of red and white, every hair being
 part-coloured: the bag which contains the *musk*, is three
 inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of
 the creature's belly; it consists of a thin membrane covered
 thinly with hair, resembling a small purse, and when genuine,
 the scent is so strong as to offend the head greatly: toward
 the orifice of the bag there are several glands, which serve
 for the secretion of this precious perfume, for the sake of
 which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*
 Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours;
 as civet and *musk*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
MUSK. *n. f.* [from *musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.
Musk hath a bulbous shoot; the leaves are long and nar-
 row; the flower is hermaphrodite, consisting of one leaf,
 and shaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into six segments,
 which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, di-
 vided into three cells, which are full of round seeds. *Miller.*
MUSKAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple. *Ans.*
MUSKCAT. *n. f.* [from *mus* and *cat*.] The animal from which
 musk is got.
MUSKCHERRY. *n. f.* A sort of cherry. *Ans.*
MUSKET. *n. f.* [from *musquet*, Fr. *musquetto*, Italian, a small hawk.
 Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]
 1. A soldier's handgun. *Thou*
 Wait shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
 Of smoky *musquets*. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*
 Practice to make swifter motions than any you have out of
 your *musquets*. *Bacon.*
 They charge their *musquets*, and with hot desire
 Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*
 He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-shot of
 him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*
 One was brought to us, shot with a *musket*-ball on the right
 side of his head. *Wise's Surgery.*
 2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the
 sparrow hawk; so that *eyas musket* is a young unfledged male
 hawk of that kind. *Hamer.*
 Here comes little Robin.—
 —How now my *eyas musket*, what news with you. *Shak.*
 The *musket* and the coytiel were too weak,
 Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,
 The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best. *Dryden.*
MUSKETEE. *n. f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon
 is his *musket*.
 Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musketters*,
 they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*
MUSKETTOON. *n. f.* [from *musqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short
 gun of a large bore. *Ditt.*
MUSKINESS. *n. f.* [from *mus*.] The scent of musk.
MUSKMELOON. *n. f.* [from *mus* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon.
 The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat
 of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *muskmelons*,
 which are sown upon a hot bed dinged below, upon a bank
 turned upon the South sun. *Bacon.*
MUSKPEAR. *n. f.* [from *mus* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.
MUSKROSE. *n. f.* [from *mus* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose,
 from its fragrance.
 In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the
mus, which comes later. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Thyris, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
 The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
 And sweeten'd every *mus* of the dale. *Milton.*
 The *mus* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers in Autumn
 without cutting. *Boyle.*
MUSK. *adj.* [from *mus*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent.
 There eternal summer dwells,
 And West winds, with *musky* wings,
 About the cedar's allies fling
 Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton.*
MUSLIN. *n. f.* A fine stuff made of cotton.
 By the use of certain attire made of cambric or *muslin*
 upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion
 of her eyes. *Tatler, N° 110.*
 In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
 And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*
MUSROL.

MUS

- MUSROL*. *n. f.* [from *mus*, French] The noseband of a horse's
 bridle. *Bailey.*
MUSS. *n. f.* A scramble.
 When I cry'd ho!
 Like boys unto a *mus*, kings would start forth,
 And cry, your will? *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Murmur; grumble.
MUSSTATION. *n. f.* [from *mus*, Lat.]
MUSSTMAN. *n. f.* A Mahometan believer.
MUST. *verb. imperfect.* [from *mus*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It
 is only used before a verb. *Mus* is of all persons and tenses,
 and used of persons and things.
 Do you confess the bond?
 —I do.
 —Then *mus* the Jew be merciful.
 —On what compulsion *mus* I? tell me that. *Shaksp. Measure.*
Mus I needs bring thy son unto the land from whence thou
 camest? *Gen. xxiv. 5.*
 Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;
 'Tis but what we *mus* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*
 Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he
 is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of
 being, he *mus* be. *Grew.*
 Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the
 election, which *mus* be confirmed by the pope. *Addison.*
MUST. *n. f.* [from *mus*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.
 If in the *mus* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned,
 the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes
 a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
 About the wine-press where sweet *mus* is pour'd,
 Beat off, returns as oft with humming found. *Milton.*
 The wine itself was suiting to the rest,
 Still working in the *mus*, and lately press'd.
 A frugal man that with sufficient *mus*
 His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more
 Desir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*
 Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *mus* and new ale,
 produce spasms in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
 To *MUST*. *v. a.* [from *mus*, Welsh, sinking; *mus*, Dutch, mould-
 ness; or perhaps from *mus*.] To mould; to make mouldy.
 Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to
 give and be moist, which will *mus* corn. *Mortimer.*
 To *MUST*. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
MUSTACHES. *n. f.* [from *mus*, French.] Whiskers; hair on
 the upper lip.
 This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their
 beards, save only their *mustaches*, which they wear long. *Spens.*
MUSTARD. *n. f.* [from *mustard*, Welsh; *mustard*, Fr.] A plant.
 The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form
 of a cross, out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which
 afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an
 intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both
 sides, and are filled with roundish seeds: these pods generally
 end in a fungous horn, containing the like seeds. To these
 marks must be added, an acrid burning taste, peculiar to
 mustard. *Milner.*
 The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shak.*
 Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,
 The rogish *mustard*, dangerous to the nose. *King.*
Mustard, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring
 the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal.
Arbuthnot.
 'Tis your's to shake the soul,
 With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*
 Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard*
 pot. *Swift.*
 Common *mustard* seed is attenuant and resolvent: it warms
 the stomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal
 use is external in sinapisms. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 To *MUSTER*. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.
 Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
 So disposing all my other parts
 Of necessary fitness? *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 They reach the destin'd place,
 And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,
 And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*
 To *MUSTER*. *v. a.* [from *musteren*, Dutch.]
 1. To review forces.
 The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other
 quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his
 whole account. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people. 2 Kings.
 Old Anchises
 Review'd his *muster'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
 A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his
 family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them
 up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*
 2. To bring together.
 Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all
 From twelve to seventy. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shaksp.*

MUT

- I could *muster* up, as well as you, *Donne.*
 My giants and my witches too.
 A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could
muster. *L'Estrange.*
 All the wife sayings and advices which philosophers could
muster up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the com-
 mon people. *Tillotson.*
 Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the
 clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all
 the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other
 for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural History.*
MUSTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A review of a body of forces.
 All the names
 Of thy confederates too, be no less great
 In hell than here: that when we would repeat
 Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *Ben. Jonson.*
 2. A register of forces *mustered*.
 Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim
 them to amount to thousands. *Hoker.*
 Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false *musters*,
 which sounds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead
 of a retreat. *South's Sermons.*
 3. A collection; as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*
 4. To pass *MUSTER*. To be allowed.
 Such excuses will not pass *muster* with God, who will allow
 no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible.
 Double dealers may pass *muster* for a while; but all parties
 wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*
MUSTERBOOK. *n. f.* [from *muster* and *book*.] A book in which the
 forces are registered.
 Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a
 number of shadows to fill up the *musterbook*. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
MUSTERMASTER. *n. f.* [from *muster* and *master*.] One who super-
 intends the *muster* to prevent frauds.
 A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed em-
 bassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Koeller's History.*
Mustermasters carry the best and ablest men in their pockets.
Raleigh's Essays.
MUSTER-ROLL. *n. f.* [from *muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces.
 How many insignificant combatants are there in the Chris-
 tian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-
 roll*, but never dream of going upon service? *Decay of Piety.*
 One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,
 Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
 Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
 Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *Pope.*
MUSTILY. *adv.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.
MUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness.
 Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Ever's Calendar.*
MUSTY. *adj.* [from *musty*.]
 1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid.
 Was't thou fair, poor father,
 To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
 In short and *musty* straw. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 Pittachoes, so they be good and not *musty*, made into a
 milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Stale; spoiled with age.
 While the grass grows—the proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Sh.*
 Let those that go by water to Graveyard prefer lying upon
 the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. *Larrey.*
 3. Vapid with fetidness.
 Let not, like Nævius, every error pass;
 The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*
 4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the oc-
 currences of life.
 Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no
 knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her
 own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may
 not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*
MUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *mutabilis*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.
 The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made,
 maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*
 My fancy was the air, most free,
 And full of *mutability*,
 Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*
 Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world
 are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Inconstancy; change of mind.
 Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
 Nice longings, flanders, *mutability*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
MUTABLE. *adj.* [from *mutabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Subject to change; alterable.
 Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, acci-
 dental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance,
 yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or
 can be in us. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Inconstant; unsettled.
 For the *mutable* rank-scented many,
 Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 I saw.